Her Picture. a road fringed and skirted, By the out a road fringed and skirted, Half em sed in the greenness of least stands the roader house, old and deserted. With most creeping over the eaves. The glow is the similable illumes it at the did wing and death of the day; The lilies' sweet breathing perfumes it As they nod 'neath the blue sky of May.

Through the doorway, half-hidden by grasse I wark down the dim hall alone.

And a wind of the south softly passes. Where the steps of the dancers are flown, and gaze on the strange pictured faces. That smile out from old unrished frames. While the breeze seems to ruffle their faces. And whisper their quantit English names.

There is one face that looks out secondly From a background all sombre with shada. With the small head as graceful and queenly

As if for a coronet made.

The pearls on her lost bodice glisten and a rose lies asleep in her hair, As she leans out, half smiling, to listen The songs of the larks lingering there.

I stand thus before her and wonder What her rank and her hist'ry may be, What her rank and her histry may be,
For surely some secret hides under
The smile she bestoweth on me;
What name had this beauliful 'ady,
Was it Dorothy, Ellice or Jane?
Did she walk through the garden so shady,
Down the path which she strays not again?

Methinks I can see her advancing
Through the maze of a grand minuet,
While the viols made music entrancing,
Whose cehoes seem lingering yet;
Like the breath of the past's faded roses,
She brings back the glad days of yore,
Like a rose, too, her beauty discloses
Till I sigh that her blooming is o'er,

No longer she flits through the gloaming Where the stars and the red sunset meet, and the white of the lilies lies forming. Like spray 'neath her small suppored feet. The rich silken robes that enshrined her. As the petals fold over a rose, she hath left them, all empty behind her, Like a nest at the year's stilly close.

Though I stand here forever before her, She gives not the answer I seek, Still my fancy bows down to adore her Where her soft golden locks kiss her chost I may gaze on this beautiful mystery. As a poet looks out on the sea, at the laughter and tears of her history Bbe will never disclose unto me. — Elvira Sydney Miller.

drs. L'mooin's Ambitton

Mer Early Determination to Become the Wife the President of the United States.

Although Mrs. Lincoln's illness was not known here, her name was mentioned in a pleasant parlor conversation be tween ladies one evening recently, and some interesting reminiscences of her were given by Mrs. William Preston, of Lexington, Ky., who, when a young girl, Miss Wickliffe, was well acquainted with Mary Todd, for both were ther living in Lexington. Mrs. Preston said that Miss Todd had always insisted when quite a young girl that her hus-band would be president of the United States, and as she did not then appear to be one who would attract the attention of young men, not being as handsome as most of her companions, many of the latter would langh at her predic-While she was still young she got into a girlish pet with her family, and announced that she was going away to make her home with her sister, Mrs. Edwards, in Springfield, Ill., and dechared that she would yet be the wife of the president of the United States and triumph over those who had opposed

She went, and was courted by both Stephen A. Douglas and Abraham Lincoin, and accepted the latter. After becoming engaged to him she wrote to her friend, Miss Wickliffe a playful description of the man of her choice, mentioning his unprepossessing appearance and awkwardness, and with appreciation of the humor of the predetion again said: "But I mean to make him president of the United States all the same. You will see that, as I always told you, I will yet be the ident's wife.

Years afterward, in fact not more than ten or twelve years ago, in looking over the papers of his father-in-law, Gov. Wickliffe, who had just died, Gen. Preston came across a letter indorsed in Gov. Wickliffe's handwriting: "The most remarkable letter ever written by one girl to another." This proved to be the identical letter written by Mary Todd in regard to her betrothed—Abraham Lin-When Gen. Preston showed it to his wife she said she supposed that af-ter reading it she had thrown it carelessly down on her father's desk, at-taching no importance to it, but he, picking it up, was so impressed by ft that he indorsed it as quoted above and laid it away among his papers, to be found after the girlish prophecy had been fulfilled.

Mrs. Lincoln's talent for match-making did not end with herself, for it was she who picked out Mary Harlan, the daughter of the senator from Iowa, for her son Robert, and seeing her one evening at the opera remarked: "I should like Robert to marry just such a girl as Her husband, who heard her say it, then observed to Mr. Sumner: "My wife is a great match-maker. She will make a match between Harlan's daughter and Bob; see if she don't."
Subsequently Mrs. Lincoln sent Miss

Harlan a bouquet, and began cultivating her acquaintance and throwing her son and the young lady together. Meantime the young people had met at a hop at the Na ional Hotel, in Washington, and soon became interested in each oth er. That was in the spring of 1865. Their marriage, however, did not occur until September, 1867 or 1868, I think the latter year, and the only time Mrs. Abraham Lincoln has visited Washington since her removal from the white house after her husband's assassination was when she attended her son's wed ding there. She has always been fond of his wife, even since she has been offended with him, and Mrs. Robert Lincoln visited her last winter, and has lone so every year when her mother-in taw has been in this country. President lab, and I was told by one who knows, and who spoke of it to me in Washing ton in the spring, that he had before his death decided to take Mr. Harlan into bin cabinet, and it was playfully said that it was the possibility of a match between their children which first suggested the idea to him. - Cor. Philadel Dair Press.

Pigeon English.

The journey over the Union Pacific Road is not filled with novelty after it has been repeated fifteen or twenty titues, and yet when you consider new people and the shifting incidents poculiar to each trip, it is always new. on board out train, and occupying one section of the Ogallalla, was the Oriental gentleman with the self-cocking name, who has been sent to Washington by the Chinese Government on spe business connected with the affairs of State. He were a long brocade, oldgold gown, with embroidered purple r-kirt, cut plain and tied together with silk cord and unique buttons. He were his hair plain and braided down the back, and his silk boots with cork soles looked like a plug hat in a gale of

Everybody of course eyed him with curjosity, and sighed to have some fup

with him. One old lady, with reddish whiskers under her jaw, sidled up to him at ast and began to ladle out to him a lot of choice pigeon English that attracted the attention of everybody in the car and broke up two well established games of whist. After opening up with girlish earnestness, and shouting at the Celestial so that it rattled the ventilators over her head, she began to enlarge upon the beauties of the Rocky Moun-

tain country: "Chinaman John, you sabee heap high mountains. All same Bunker Hill. Heap snow, belly cold July all sames January. Melican man no likec. Too cold? Make 'em chilblain all samee. Fleeze nose off. No good. You sabee

me chin chin?" Everybody waited with a good deal of anxiety to see how the Chinaman would take it. He didn't move a musele of his face till she got through, and he seemed to be in doubt whether she had made herself clour. She ran her tongue out two or three trips and began to moisten her lips, so as to be ready to begin again and go over the same trail, but the member of the Chinese Embas-

sy motioned to her to desist.
"Yes," said he, "I understand you, I think, as well as any maniac I ever listened to. I hope you will have a pleasant trip to the asylum, and that they will be more patient with you that I am. I am a little irritable with lunaties, and I am prone to lose my temper and throw them off the train or jam them under the wood-box, or knock them into the aisle and walk over their remains. Do not try to tell me about your misfortunes, or explain how they came on you, for I do not feel any interest in it, and it only inflames and en-rages me."

Then he took a cigarette and a fan,

and went into the smoking-room. There was a little hush for a moment, then the whist games were resumed, and the woman with the chin whiskers opened her valise and took out a pint bottle that had some kind of cordial in it, and, taking a large dose even for an adult, she ate a few kernels of burnt coffee ard subsided. -Laramie Boomerang

The Jewish Pamily and the Small Boy Robert Louis Stevenson, the author of "The New Arabian Nights," has written a humorous history of mountain life in California called "The Silverado Squatters," parts of which are published in the November Century. An incident of the journey to the mountain is the following: "At last we set forth for Silverado on foot. Kelmar and his jolly Jew girls were full of the sentiment of Sunday outings, and breathed geriality and vagueness. Kelmar suf-fered a little vile boy from the hotel to ead him here and there about the voods, without even explaining where he wished to go. So long as he might now and then draw up and descant upon the scenery, to get his wind again, t was identeally the same to that Ebrew Jew whether we ever arrived anywhere For three people, all so old, so being in body, and belonging to a race so venerable, they could not but surprise

us by their extreme and almost imbecile youthfult.ess of spirit. They were only goir g to stay ten minutes in the Toll House; had they not twenty long maes of road before them on the other side? Stay to dinner? Not they! Put up the horses? Never; let us attach them to the veranda by a wisp of straw rope, such as would not have held a person's last that blustering day. And with all these protestations of hurry, they proved irresponsible, like children Kelmar, himself, shrewd old Russian Jew, with a smirk that seemed just to have concluded a bargain to its satispatently failacious; and for that matter, a most unsympathetic urchin, raised apparently on gingerbread. He was bent on his own pleasure, nothing else, and Kelmar followed him to his rain. with the same shrewd smirk. If the boy said there was 'a hole there in the hill, -a hole, pure and simple, neither more nor less.-Kelmar and his Jew girl would follow him a hundred years to look complacently down that hole. For two hours we looked for houses, and for two hours they followed us, smelling trees, picking flowers, foisting false botany on the unwary The meanest boy could lead them miles out of their way to see a gopher-hole. Boys, we felt to be their special danger. None others were of that exact pitch of cheerful irrelevancy to exercise a kindred sway upon their minds, but before the attractions of a boy, their most settled resolutions would be as wax. We thought we could follow in fancy these three aged Hebrew truants, wandering in and out on hilltop and in thicket, a demon boy trotting far ahead, their will-o'-the-wisp con-ductor; and at last, about midnight, the wind still roaring in the darkness, we had a vision of all three on their knees t.pon a mountain-top around a

fomato Catsup-Tomato Baue The basis of tomato catsup, or ketchup, is the pulp of ripe tomatoes. Many defer making catsup until late in the season, when the cool nights cause the

fruit to ripen slowly, and it may be it is gathered hurriedly for fear of a frost. The late fruit does not yield so rich a pulp as that gathered in its prime. The fruit should have all green portions cut out, and be stewed gently until thoroughly cooked. The pulp is then to be separated from the skins by rubbing through a wire sieve, so fine as to retain the seeds. The liquor thus obtained is to be evaporated to a thick pulp over a slow fire, and should be stirred to prevent scorching. The degree of evapora-tion will depend upon how thick it is desired to have the catsup. We prefer to make it so that it will just pour freely from the bottle. We observe no regular rule in flavoring. Use sufficient salt. Season with cloves, allspice and mace, bruised and tied in a cloth, and boiled in the pulp; add a small quantity of powdered cayenne.— Some add the spices ground fine, directly to the pulp. A clove or garlic, bruised and tied in a cloth, to be boiled with the spices, imparts a delicious flavor .-Some evaporate the pulp to a greater thickness than is needed, and then thin

with vinegar or with wine. An excellent and useful tomato sauce and putting it in small bottles while hot corked securely and sealed; if desired the sauce may be salted before bottling, but this is not essential. To add to soups, stews, sauces, and made dishes, a sauce thus prepared is an excellent substitute for the fresh fruit. It should be put in small bottles, containing as much as will be wanted at once, as it will not keep long after opening. -- Amer ican Agriculturist.

WOLF'S COMET.

Its History Told by A Professor of Haverford College Observatory.

Wolf's comet, discovered in Germany, a few weeks ago, now a telescopic object near the zenith in the evening, is shown to have been an elliptic orbit, and to make a complete revolution once every six years. It is therefore, a new member of the Jupiter group of comets, a group which reach out from the sun about as far as Jupiter's orbit, at their greatest distance, and then approach much

There is a distinct relation existing between the time of a body's revolution and its distance. This was discovered by Kepler and is thus stated: The squares of the times of revolution of planets or comets are proportioned to he cubes of their mean distances from the sun. Now, Jupiter, moves in an orbit nearly circular, and requires about twelve years to go around. The comet moves in a flattened ellipse, and needs six years. The times of revolution are then as one to two. If we apply Kepler's law, we will have as one square is to two squares, so is the cube of the comet's distance to the cube of Jupiter's distance. This makes Jupiter's mean distance about one and a half that of the comet's. But the sun lies in the center of Juniter's orbit, and near one end of the comet's, hence we see that the orbits are not very far distant from each other, at the outer end of the comet's path. There are eight or ten other comets of which the same may be said. It is hardly likely that this is accident, and a very plausible cause has been assigned which may be

outlined as follows:

Could we trace Wolf's comet back through its past history we should probably see it yielding to the impulse of our sun's attraction while yet far beyond the bounds of the solar system, and rushing in upon us. Its momentum previously obtained, we know not how or where, prevents it from moving di-rectly towards the sun, but if let free to itself it would approach it closely with ever increasing velocity, swing around and fly off in an endless curve, into unknown space, never again approaching our sun. But in its course brough our system, it has passed a little in front of Jupiter. The great mass of the planet exercises an attractive influence on the mass of the little comet, puts a brake on it, and considerably checks its velocity. Not now having a momentum to carry it far away from the sun it yields to its great attraction, and continues a fixed nember of our system, at each revoluion receding to the point where Jupi or had first checked its velocity. This is the theory of the existence of all these comets with their aphelia lying all around Jupiter's orbit. The planet bas picked up the wanderers one by one, and claimed them to us. How many times Wolf's comet has been go ing around before discovery is not easiknown. But having now been found and its orbit computed it can be readily followed, unless, like some others of its kind, it chooses to break itself into fragments and disappear tom sight, -- Philadelphia Ledger.

▲ Reat Way of Recovering Stoden Prop-

erty. A wealthy farmer named White, from near Sterling, put up at the Merchants' recently, and upon retiring, placed his pocket-book containing \$225 in greenbacks, and papers representing about \$6,000 in value, under his pillow. When he arose in the morning, he left the book under the pillow, and did not miss it faction, intrusted himself and us for several hours afterward, and when devoutly to that boy. Yet the boy was be returned to his room to search for it he found it missing. Mr. White at once reported his loss to the proprietors, and they, after a consultation, concluded that the chambermaid who had fixed up the room must have some knowledge of the missing property. She was interviewed regarding the matter, but in answer to threats of prosecution, etc., oldly declared her innocence and challenged a search of her person and room Mr. White understands human nature thoroughly, and himself sought an in-terview with the woman, feeling satisfied that if she was guilty of purloining his property he could soon wrest a confession from her. Seating himself by her side, he told her he was her friend; that he knew she was a poor woman, and that he felt sure she had found the money, and that such an amount had proved for her a temptation which she could not resist. He told her that he cared nothing for the money, and would gladly give it all to her if she would restore to him the valuable papers contained in the book. In pathetic language, which we cannot here reproduce, appealed to her more tender feelings so successfully that in a very few minutes she burst into tears and acknowledged that she had found the book. She con fessed that she had stolen the money from it, and after hiding the funds under the stove had thrown the book and papers into the vault of the water-closet. e got the money from where she had secreted it and returned it to Mr. White, who, after counting it, presented her with a \$20 bill and some wholesome advice, and assured her that he would drop the matter and not prosecute her. The pocket-book was found yesterday and restored to the owner, the papers being uninjured. — Bismarck (D. T)

> How to Become a Proof-Reader. A correspondent of the Chicago Tribune wrote that paper: "What do to make a first-class proof-reader? Please answer through the columns of your paper and you will oblige," to which the editor replied as follows:

"To become a first-class proof-reader is a very easy task-so easy that the wonder is more young people don't take it up instead of clerking or copying. The first step is to serve an apprentice ship at printing, which enables the student to discern typographical irregularities. A general acquaintance with history, biography, poetry, fiction, music, geography, the dramma, etc., is import Politics should have earnest attention, for you must be able to identify every man who has followed that business from Cain down to the present day. No matter where his residence or what his calibre-whether he is or was the Premier of England, the Caliph of Bagshould have a minute knowledge of his public and private " public and private life and be able to elect the proper spelling from the halfdozen ways which the author is sure to employ. Read, ponder, and assimilate Webster, the Bible, Shakspeare. Anthon's Classical Dictionary, Roget's Thesaurus, Lippincott's Gazettee., Hayden's Dictionary of Dates, the cyclopedias of Appleton, Zell, Johnson, and others, Bremisch-Niedersachsisches Worterbuch, Brandtke's Slownik dok.

ladny Jezka Poiskiego i Niemieckiego, and any other works of a solid nature that happen to be at hand. During the long winter evenings you might scoop in a few languages—say Greek, Latin, French, Hebrew, Russian, German Chinese, Bohemian, and Choctaw. You will need them in the fashion articles

and Carter's speeches. The foregoing are few of the acquire ments of a first-class proof-reader. The business is learned in a short time by any young man with a little persever ance, and affords constant employment (twelve hours seven days a week) at a liberal compensation (\$20), with frequent honorable mention. have picked up the rudiments mention. ed, if you don't conclude to become a college Professor at \$5,000 a year, call at the Tribane office and we will give you a desk. Our present proof-readers are hardly up to the standard.

It Failed to Work.

A tramp entered a Chatham street beer saloon and said to the gentleman

behind the bar: "I want a partner with a small cash capital, to embark in a little business enterprise, the profits of which will be beyond all computation by the ordinary rules of per centage."

"Keep right on," said the bartend-

"I am a gentleman by birth and edncation," continued the tramp, "and would be in personal appearance if I wern't handicapped by a want of suitaole habiliments and-and-"

"Soap?" the bartender suggested. "As I observed, the scheme will require a small cash capital."

"I'll furnish the capital." "Thanks; that will simplify matters amazingly. The scheme is this: You and I have made a wager on the late election, the loser to stand in City Hall Park from 8 a. m. to 8 p. m., and grind a hand organ with the announcement conspicuously displayed that all moneys taken in at the door will be devoted to the pedestal fund. I, unfortunately am the loser. I will grind the organ, but I must be handsomely dressed, and an instrument must be obtained. When I am fashionably attired I resemble cross between a Wall street banker and a Presbyterian preacher. There will be lots of excitement and plenty of money. I estimate the profits at \$260, after deducting all expenses. This amount will be equally divid—" Presently the tramp picked himself

up from the pavement and said: "My mistake was in attempting negotiations with a man who lacks ness foresight and ability."-New York Sun.

Misplaced Sympathy.

Among the families who excited much interest at the baby show last week, says the Detroit Free Press, was one which consisted of a deaf and dumb father and mother, and a very fine baby. The ladies were all pleased with baby, and much interested in the little mother, who smiled and watched her offspring with the keenest solici-tude. Some of the questions asked were very amusing, but an aunt of the baby acted as interpreter.

At a time when the museum was quite full, some ladies passed in front of the group and studied them carefully. A young man was writing ou slips of paper and passing them to the little mother; he also talked to her in

the sign language.
"Poor fellow!" explained one visitor; "he's her husband. Now you would never know to look at her that she was deaf and dumb; but you can see the affliction in his face." "How so?" asked another lady,

studying the mobile features of the unconscious young man. "Why, look at als mouth! See how dumb he looks."

"I have often thought," remarked another, "that if people would convey their thoughts through the lips, the dumb would be able to answer and explain their thoughts much easier than by the sign method."

"Oh, that is an old plan," said the first speaker; "the labial language is well understood by them; watch me now," and she turned upon the young man, who was caressing the baby, and looked him steadily in the face, at the same time slowly articulating and

touching her lips.
"D-o y-o-u u-n-d-c-r-s-t-s-n-d?
"Perfectly," replied the man. "You needn't shout. I can hear distinctly." "Who are you?" gasped the woman. "One of the managers; I can use the sign language if you prefer it; I learned

it some years ago. At that moment the real husband and father of the pretty baby came up and the interest of ladies made a speedy



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Notice to Creditors. (Estate of Antoine Marilius, deceased.)

Notice is hereby given by the undersigned demonstrator of the estate of Antoine Marilius, ideased to the creditors of and all persons havng claims against the said deceased to exhibit hem with the necessary vouchers within ten nouths after the first publication of this notice to the said administrator, at Macneal, Moore & Co.'s store, on Allen street, Tombstone Arizona territory, the same being the place for the trans-action of the business of said estate. PASCAL BALLADE,

Administrator of the estate of Antoine

APPLICATIONS FOR PATENTS.

[First publication August 12, 1887.] APPLICATION FOR E. S. PATENT NO. 486

Notice of Application of the Copper Queen Consolidated Mining Company for a U. S. Patent for the Belle isle Mining Clarm.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, Tucson, Ariz., Aug. 6, A. D. 1887. Notice is hereby given that the Copper Williams, its agent, whose post office address in Tombstone, Arizona, has filed its application in this office for a patent to 1473.5 linear feet of in this offuce for a patriat to 1473.5 linear test of the Belle Isle vein, tode or mineral deposit, bearing gold, silver copper or other minerals, with surface ground 578.5 feet in width, lying and being situated within the Warren Mining District, in the County of Cochise, Territory of Arizona. And the said Company 1 v its said agent being about to make application, through this office to the United States for a patent to said mining claim, which claim is more fully and particularly described as to metes and bounds by the plat and field notes of the official survey thereof now on file in the office of the Register of the U. S. land office at Tucson, in the Territory of Arizona, which field notes of survey describe the boundaries and extent of said claim in the surface with magnetic variation at 12"

14' east as follows, to-wit: Commencing at the initial monument situated at the West-end center of claim att a post 4x4 inches, five feet long, set in a monument of stones, post marked I. M. Belle Isle M. C. No. 1; thence N. 6° 46' W. 278.5 feet to a post set in monument of stones, mark ed B. I. M. C. No. 2: thence N. 82° og E. 1435.5 feet to a stake set in a monument of stones, stake marked B. I. M. C. No. 3; thence S. 14° 29′ 300 feet to a stake set in a monument of stones and marked B. I. M. C. No. 4; ment of stones and marked b, f. M. C. No. 4; same course 153 feet to a stake set in a monu-ment of stones, stake marked B. I. M. C. No. 5; thence S. 77° oc W. 1462 feet to a stake set in a monument of stones, and marked B. I. M. C. No. 6; thence N. 14° 29′ W. 300 feet to a stake being I. M. B. I. M. C. No. 1 the place of beginning—containing an area of 17,22 acres beginning—containing also of record in the office of the County Recorder of the County of Cochise in the Territory of Arizona. The presumed general course or direction of the said Belle Isle vein, lode, or mineral deposit being soone as near as can be determined from snown, as near as can be determined from present developments, upon the official plat filed with the Register of the land office aforesaid; and this claim being for 1473.5 linear feet the e.f., together with the surface ground as shown upon said plat; the said vein, lode and mining claim hereby sought and intended to be patented being bounded as follows, to-wit: On the north by the Atlanta M. C. (lot 49); on the east by the Baxter M. C. (lot 50); on the south by the Eastside and Copper Crown mining claims, and on the west by the Copper Globe and Hendricks mining claims; this claim is designated on said plat as lot No. 59 and survey No. 688.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining ground, vein, lode or premises, or any portion thereof, so described, surveyed, platted and patent applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are filed according to has with the Register of the U.S. Land office at Tucson in the Territory of Arizona, during the ixty days publication of this notice they will be forever barred from asserting any such

And I hereby order that this notice be published for a period of sixty days in the Tomb-stone Weekly Epitaph, a newspaper sublished at Tombstone, in the County of Cochise and at Tombstone, in Territory of Arizona, A. D. DUFF, Register.

[First publication August 6, 1887.]

APPLICATION FOR U. S. PATENT No. 476 Notice of Application of Charles W. Lench for a U.S. Patent for the Last Chance No. 2 Mining Claim.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE.) Tucson, Ariz, July 28, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that Charles W. Leach, whose post office address is Tombstone, Arizona, has fited his application for a patent to three hundred and fifty-nine linear feet of the Last Chance No. 2 mining claim vein, lode or mineral deposit bearing silver and gold, with surface ground three hundred and ninety-five and eight-tenths feet in width, lying and being in the Tembstone Mining District, in the county of Cochise and territory of Arizona, and that width and the deposit of the control of the said Leach is about to make application to the United States for a parent for said mining claim, which claim is more fully described as to metes and bounds by the efficial plat and survey of the U. S. land office at Tucson, in the territory of Arizona, which field notes of survey describe the boundaries and extent of said claim on the surface, with magnetic variation, at 11° 43' E., as follows to wit:

chaim on the surface, with magnetic variation, at 11° 43° E., as follows to wit:

Commencing at the initial monument, a four inch post in a monument of stones, post marked I. M. Last Chance No. 2 M. C. No. 1, from which U. S. M. M. No. 1 hears S. 6° 20° W. 1572 feet distant; corner of sections 1 and 2 N. boundary I. 20 S. R. 22 cast bears N. 7° 55′ E. 9.285 feet distant; thence N. 33° 42′ W. 295.8 feet to a 4-inch post marked L. C. No. 2 M. C. No. 2; thence N. 43° 06′ E. 359 feet to a 4-inch post in a monument of stones post marked I. C. No. 2 M. C. No. 3; thence S. 33° 42′ 283 feet to an iron pin, from which 4-inch post in monument of stones, marked L. C. No. 2 M. C. No. 4, bears S. 41° 30′ W. 6 feet distant on the south line of Sulphuret M. C.; thence S. 28° 20′ 141 feet to a 4-inch post marked I. C. No. 2 M. C. No. 5; thence south 47° 13′ W. 341 feet to a 4-inch post marked L. C. No. 2 M. C. No. 6; thence N. 33° 42′ W. too feet to post No. 1 the place of beginning—containing an area of 3.24 acres. Said mining claim is also recorded in the office of the County Recorder of Cochise county, in the territory of Arizona. The presumed general course and direction of the said mining claim, vein, lode or mineral deposit besumed general course and direction of the said mining claim, vein, lode or mineral deposit be-ing shown, as near as can be determined from the present developments, upon the plat filed with the Register of the land office at Tucson as aforesaid. This claim is for 395 linear feet thereof, together with the surface ground shown upon said plat, the vein, lode and mining prem-iuse hereby sought to be naterated being boundupon said plat, the vein, lode and mining premises hereby sought to be patented being bounded by abuttals as follows to wit: south by the Herald M. C., west by the Boss M. C., north by Sulphuret M. C., and east by the Mayflower M. C. Said Last Chauce No. 2 M. C. being designated in said plat as lot No. 194 and survey No. 809.

Any and all persons claiming adversely the mining account. Vein, lode, premises or any

mining ground, vein, lode, premises or any portion thereof, so described, surveyed, platted and applied for, are hereby notified that unless their adverse claims are duly filed with the Reg-ister of the U. S. land office at Tueson, in the ister of the U. S. land office at Tueson, in the territory of Arizona, during the sixty days' publication of this notice, they will be forever barred from asserting any such adverse claim.

And I hereby order that the foregoing notice be published for ten weeks in the Tombstone Epitaph, a weekly newspaper published at Tombstone, in the county of Cochise and territory of Arizona.

A. D. DUFF, Register.

Notice of Homestead Proof.

(Homestead Application No. 575.) UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, TUCSON, Ariz., July 29, 1887.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of her intention to make final proof in support of her claim, and that said proof will be made before the Register and Receiver of the U.S. land office at Tucson, Arizona, on the 15th day of September, 1887, viz: Mary Kinnear, of Pantano, Arizona terri-tory, for the southeast quarter of the northwest quarter, and northeast quarter, southwest quar-ter and north half southeast quarter, all in sec-tion 11, T. 18 S., R. 18 E. Gila and Salt River meridian. She names the following witnesses to meridian. See names the lolowing with each oppose her continuous residence upon and culti-quation of seid land, viz: H. W. Gerwein and T. B. Robinson, of Benson, Cochise county, A. T.; and M. McAllister and Kirk Epsy, of Pantano, Pima county, A. T.

A. D. DUFF, Register,

Dissolution Notice.

The undertaking business heretofore carried The undertaking business heretotore carried on in this city by Jos. Pascholy & Co., has been this day dissolved by mutual consent, Joseph Pascholy retiring and A. J. Ritter remaining. All bills due Jos. Pascholy & Co. will be paid to, and all debts contracted by Jos. Pascholy & Co. will be paid by, Jos. Pascholy.

JOSEPH PASCHOLY,
A. J., RITTER.

Dated Tombstone, June 28, 1887.

LEGAL ADVERTISEMENTS

Pre-emption Notice.

(Declaratory Statement No. 1699) UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE. Tucson, Arizona, July 9, 1887. J Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the United States District Court at Tombsto Arizona, on the 3rd day of September, 1887 viz: Joseph Tasker, of Cochise county, A. T. for the southeast quarter of sections. T. for the southeast quarter of section 7, T. 2 names the following witnesses to prove his con inuous residence upon, and cultivation of, said

A. D. DUFF, Register.

Pre-emption Notice.

land, viz: W. G. Sanderson, J. W. Tedson Jas. O. Stanford, C. A. Overlock, all of Tomb

(Declaratory Statement No. 1904.)

tone, A. T.

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE TUCSON, Arizona, July 9, 1887, 1800.

Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the Clerk of the United States District Court at Tombatone, Arizona, on the 3rd day September, 1887, viz. John Wilson Terison, of Cochise county, A. T., for the SE & of section 19, T. 20 S. R. 26 E. Gila and Salt River merdian. He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous resifollowing witnesses to prove his continuous res dence upon, and cultivation of, said land, viz W. G. Sanderson, Jos. Tasker, Jas. O. Stan ford, C. A. Overlock, all of Tombstone, A. T. A. D. DUFF, Register

Pre-emption Notice.

(Declaratory Statement No. 1711.)

UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE, 1 TUCSON, Arizona, July 9, 1837. I Notice is hereby given that the following named settler has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before Geo. H. Dailey, Clerk of the District Court at Tomb-stone, Arizona on the arthur for the court of the cou stone, Arizona, on the 25th day of Angust, 1687, viz: James O. Stanford, of Tombstone, A. T., for the southwest quarter of section nine, T. 21, S. R. 26 east Gila and Salt River meridian. He names the following witnesses to prove his centinuous residence upon, and cult of, said land, viz: Jos, Tasker, John Wilson Tedson, F. A. Abbott, W. A. Fuller, all of Tombstone, A. T. A. D. DUFF, Register.

Notice of Forfeiture.

To Daniel O'Toole, Frank Donnell R. J. Pryke, J. G. Parke and all others interested. You are hereby notified that the undersigned has expended during the years 1884 and 1886 one hundred dollars worth of work in the perone numered donars worth of work in the per-formance of the annual labor upon the Sea Surge mine, situated in the Tombstope Mining district, Cochise county, Territory of Arizona, in order to hold the same as required by Section 2324 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and you are further notified that the money so expended upon said Sea Surge mine is due to the undersigned, and if you or your heirs or assigns fail or refuse to contribute your pro-portion of the sum so expended within ninety days after the publication of this notice, wil become the property of the undersigned.

EUGENE PRITCHARD. J. J. McClelland. Dated Tombstone, June 25th, 1887.

Summons.

In the Justice's Court of Township No. 1, County of Cochise, Territory of Arizona.

J. J. McClelland, plaintiff vs., R. H. Archer and R. J. Pryke, copartners as Archer & Pryke,

defendants.

Complaint filed in the office of the undersigned Justice of the Peace in said county of Cochise and Summons issued thereon this day and date. In the name of the Territory of Arizona, the Territory of Arizona to R. 14, Archer and R. J. Pryke, copartners as Arches & Pryke, defend-

You, and each of you, are hereby summoned and required to appear and answer the com-plaint of plaintiff's at my office in the City of plaint of plaintiff's at my office in the City of Tombstone, Cochise county, Arixona, within five days. Should this summons be served upon you within this precinct but within this county, ten days, it served out of this county, within fifteen days, (excluding the day of service), from the gay this summons is served upon you. This action is brought to recover judgment against you for the sum of \$104.00 upon a promissory note and \$33.50 interests thereon and for costs of suit; and you are hereby notified that should you fail to appear and answer said complaint within the time stated, the said plaintiff will apply to the court for said judgment against you for said court for said judgment against you sums and all costs.

Given under my hand at my office in the city of Tombstone, Cochise county, A. T., this July 19th, A. D. 1887, JOHN C. EASTON,

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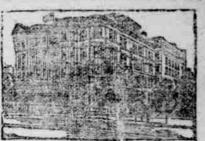
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